

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JUNE 11.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.
Born: George Wither, 1858.
Augustus H. Garland, 1852.
Died: Cornelius, 1844.
Sir John Franklin, 1847.
Roger Bacon, 1294.
George I., 1727.
The Jeannette departed, 1882.

AMERICAN FOOLISHNESS ABOUT SUBSIDIES.

A short time ago Mr. William E. Curtis, delivered an address before the Spanish-American commercial union, in which he had something to say in regard to subsidies. What Mr. Curtis had to say on this subject is worthy of special notice because of its vast importance to American commerce. The Gazette, therefore, begs its readers to thoroughly consider the points Mr. Curtis makes in the portion of the address reproduced in this impression of the paper.

Mr. Curtis said: "Is there any great wrong in affording the merchants of New York facilities for transportation to the South American ports than in furnishing the same to the merchants of Evansville, Indiana, or the planters of the Chatahochee, or the market gardeners along Chesapeake, or the summer visitors at Buzzard's Bay or Bar Harbor?"

Mr. Curtis then gave a few very striking illustrations, which are as follows:

During the last year the postoffice department paid \$41,500 for the transportation of mails on the rivers of Arkansas, and only \$13,715 for the transportation of mails to Japan; \$54,701 on the rivers of Washington territory, and only \$12,533 to all the Asiatic and Australian ports. We paid \$79,637 for carrying the mails on the rivers of Florida, but only \$17,957 for sending them to all Central and South America and to the entire West Indies, with the exception of Havana. We paid \$20,879 on the Ohio River, between Paducah and Louisville; \$101,566 to subsidize stage-coaches in Nevada; \$239,508 in Washington territory; \$163,893 in Idaho, and \$117,000 in Colorado, and but \$86,890 to encourage American steamers all over the world.

The attention of democrats is especially called to these cited illustrations, for they are very telling. Four years ago Congress appropriated a little over \$800,000 to be used in encouraging the carrying of American mails in American vessels, but the democratic postmaster general would not apply the money to its legitimate purpose, and American steamships got but little of the amount because subsidized foreign steamships could carry American mail matter a little cheaper than our own vessels.

American foolishness about subsidizing steamships has well nigh driven the American flag from the seas. England is wise and Germany is patriotic, and their steamships proudly ply the ocean with a subsidy that insures success in competing with American steamers. There is not much hope that America will wake up to the importance of this great subject.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The annual report on the mineral resources of the United States has been issued, which contains some important facts and figures.

According to the director of the mint, the gold produced for 1888 was 1,004,927 fine ounces, valued at \$33,175,000. This is about the same as in 1887, being an excess of only \$75,000. The silver product was 45,783,632 fine ounces, of the commercial value of about \$43,000,000 and of the coined value of \$24,165,000. This is an increase of 4,535,327 ounces over the product in 1887.

Of iron and steel the product for last year was as follows: Domestic iron ore, consumed, about 12,000,000 long tons; value at mines, \$28,941,000. This is an increase over 1887 in quantity of 700,000 tons, but a decrease in value of \$4,506,000. Imported iron ore consumed, 587,470 long tons; total iron ore consumed in 1888, 12,587,470 long tons; value at mines, \$29,528,000 long tons; or 150,000 tons more than in 1887. Pig iron made in 1888, 6,489,738 long tons; value at furnace, \$107,000,000. This is an increase over 1887 of 72,530 tons in quantity, but a decrease of \$14,926,000 in value. Steel of all kinds produced in 1888, 2,899,440 long tons, value at works \$29,000,000. Total steel value of all iron and steel made in 1888, in the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, \$145,000,000, a decrease of \$20,305,000 as compared with 1887.

The total production of all kinds of coal in 1888 was 242,037,735 tons, valued at the mines at \$204,221,500, an increase over 1887 of a little over \$30,000,000. The product of petroleum in the United States in 1888 was 27,346,018 barrels (of 42 gallons each), valued at about \$24,598,528. Of this amount Pennsylvania produced 16,691,093 barrels; Ohio, 10,400,808 barrels; West Virginia, 119,448 barrels; California, 204,630 barrels; and other states, 20,000 barrels.

"The largest suspension bridge in the world is that crossing over river between New York city and Brooklyn. The total length of the bridge is 5989 feet; length of main span, 1001 feet; length of the three spans, 5,455 feet and six inches. The length of the Brooklyn approach is 971 feet and of the New York approach, 1,502 feet and six inches. It was begun January 30, 1870, and opened to the public May 24, 1883. Total cost, \$15,000,000. The largest stone bridge on the face of the earth is that finished in May, 1885, at Lagana, China. Chinese engineers had sole control of its construction. It crosses an arm of the Chinese sea, is nearly six miles in length, is composed entirely of stone, and has 300 piers, each seventy feet high. The largest truss bridge in the world crosses the Firth of Tay, Scotland. It is 26,322 feet in length and composed of eighty-five spans. The longest wooden bridge in the world is that crossing Lake Ponchartraine, near New Orleans, La. It is a beautiful twenty-one miles in length, built of cypress pine which have

been saturated with creosote oil to preserve them. The highest bridge in the United States is over Kinzua creek, near Bradford, Pa. It was built in 1882, has a total span of 2,051 feet, and is 301 feet above the creek bed.

The Sioux have had a big talk from General Crook, for whom they entertain a great respect, based, probably, upon their knowledge that he is a hard fighter when there is fighting on hand, and tells them the truth when there is talking to be done. It may well be doubted whether they ever listened to any franker discourse in their lives. General Crook told them that they had not advanced as much as he hoped they would during the eleven years since he left them. They were ready to "loaf and do nothing," and let the government feed them. "You are not brave men, now," said he, "but squaws, and the government will have to send you dollars and rattles to amuse you. You must become more self-supporting." The immediate result of his arguments was a large number of signatures by the Indians, who were evidently convinced that this time, at least, they were getting a fair price for their land. It remains to be seen whether the errand of the commensurer will be entirely successful. There are signs that the red man is rapidly acquiring the character of a boxer, and is slowly grasping the idea of holding for a rise.

Compliments of the summer that should be to the chief justice of the United States by the New York Sun.—It is announced that [the Hon. Melville Weston Fuller will visit his native Maine this summer. His musings among the pines that wave their green arms as proudly, yet pensively, as his mustache wave in the hush of the noon they temper, his fancies as he wonders by the cooling shore of Canaanomogomoc, Squawpan, Sho Mary, and the mild-mannered Mad Lake, or lists to the lip of Chiquamebambok, the lyrical guest that will blow through the long shades of Pal-taguque—why, the chief justice will be as full of poetry as a centipede is of feet!

The sooner Alexander Sullivan explains in regard to the use of the Clann-na-Gael funds the better for him and all concerned. Delay will increase his defense.

A BIG STRIKE EXPECTED.

Carnegie's Men Must Accept a Reduction or Quit Work.
PITTSBURGH, June 11.—Carnegie, Elzappe & Co., who have demanded a reduction of from 25 to 33 per cent, in the wages of the 2,500 men employed at their Homestead steel works, to-day gave notice that all who did not sign the scale should consider themselves discharged, the discharge to take effect July 1. Until the latter date the old wages will be paid. But few of the men have signed. A big strike is expected.

ADVENTURE OF A PIG.

Showing that Fat Has Its Uses and Should Not Be Despised.

Fat has its value, and here is an instance duly recorded in the municipal reports of the city of Dover, says the Liverpool Courier.
On Dec. 14, 1810, a pig was buried in its sty through the fall of part of the cliff under Lower castle. The sty consisted of a cave in the rock about six feet square and boarded in front, and when the accident happened the pig was in good condition, weighing about 165 pounds. Five months afterward, on May 23, 1811, some workmen who were engaged in clearing away the debris of the fallen cliff mentioned to Dr. Mantell, a well-known geologist of the day and a fellow of the Linnean Society, that they were sure they would find the pig's skeleton in the rock. He thought the statement incredible, but ordered them to clear away the chalk as fast as they could, and sure enough, when they got to the sty the pig was found, weak and emaciated, fatless to only a fourth of his former weight, but alive. In 140 days he had been strictly self-supporting, living on the stores of fat he had laid up in more prosperous times. There were, however, evidences of his sufferings in the wood that shut in the sty being nibbled away in places, while he had licked the sides of the cave smooth in his attempts to obtain the moisture exuding from the rock.

A Far-Sight Machine.

Edison is reported, in a conversation with a reporter who was solicited to allow of the subject of the projected world's fair in New York city, as saying that he would take an acre of space in such a fair and completely cover it with his inventions, of which he has seventy now on the way. "One of the most peculiar, and now promising good results," said Mr. Edison, "is what I may call a far-sight machine." By means of this extraordinary invention, the Electrical Review says, he hopes to be able to increase the range of vision by hundreds of miles, so that, for instance, a man in New York could see the features of the farthest island in the world as he sat in his room, with a much ease as he could see a performance on the stage. That," he added, "would be an invention worthy a prominent place in the world's fair, and I hope to have it perfected long before 1902."

MASSACHUSETTS.

—Mrs. Jacob Whitney and Miss Myrtle Whitney, of Danvers, who have been spending a week here, took their departure for Belmont last Saturday. Mrs. F. M. Whitney will stay two or three days and then return to her home in New Canaan, Conn.

—Mr. Corbin Andrew and Miss Chase who have been quite sick with measles the past week are getting better. —Elder Oren Jenks started last Monday for the Arena camp meeting, he attended the same over Sunday. —Next Monday the week of papers and columns the Advent church will be commenced, a man from Footville having been engaged to do the work. —Next Sunday afternoon Elder Mellett will deliver an address to the children. —The Christian Temperance meeting last Sunday evening was well attended notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. —The ice rains have hurried on the tobacco setting in this vicinity. —Mrs. Randall who has been staying the last two weeks with a sick daughter at Eastville, returned last Saturday. Lucie Randall is now 4 and she was getting sick of bathing it and a housekeeper is much better to have her to stay alone. —WOMEN WITH FAIR COMPLEXIONS face who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Dr. Cass's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complex ion.

A DETECTIVE'S TESTIMONY.

MIKE WHALEN BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

What He Doesn't Know About the Cronin Murder Brought Out by a Long Array of Questions.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The first witness called by the coroner in the Cronin case was Mike Whalen, the detective who traveled with Dan Coughlin. Whalen testified that he had been suspended from his position as police officer two weeks ago by the chief. He was a member of camp 30, Clann-na-Gael, and knew Dan Coughlin and P. O. Sullivan. Both were members of camp 20. He at first said he never traveled with Coughlin, but then said he had traveled with him a short time since May 4. "What conversation did you have with Dan Coughlin before May 4 about Dr. Cronin?" "I never had any." "Did he ever speak to you of Dr. Cronin?" "He did not." "Who talked to you of anyone connected with the order whom he would like to see out of the way?" "He never did." "Did he ever speak of Alexander Sullivan?" "He did not." "Did you ever discuss matters about the order?" "We did not." "When did you first hear of Dr. Cronin's disappearance?" "Sunday." "Who told you?" "P. O. Sullivan." "Where?" "He came to my house and told me that Mr. Cronin had been up to his house and said that the doctor had been called out to come to his place the night before and had not returned. I was afraid something was wrong. I took him to the station and told him if he knew of his whereabouts anything about the doctor he had better tell it. He said he had a contract with the doctor and was very sorry that anything might have happened to the doctor on being called to his place." "Did he say the doctor was dead?" "He did not." "Did he say he thought he was dead?" "No." "Then why was he afraid?" "Because he had been called to come to his house and did not get there." "Why did Sullivan come to you about this?" "I don't know, unless because I'm his cousin." "Do you know any one who lives at Sullivan's house?" "His brother Tom lives there, and his wife." "Did you see Dinan that afternoon at the station?" "I did not." "What did you do Monday?" "I was up in Lake View working on the case and searching where the trunk was found." "Was Coughlin with you?" "He was with Lieut. Schuttler and I was with Capt. Schack." "Did you see Sullivan there?" "I did not." "Did you see your brother Tom?" "I did not, unless I seen him on a car; he is a gripman." "When did you see Sullivan next?" "About a week after. I went out there with Capt. Schack. The captain told him that if he knew anything about the case he had better tell it all, as it would be better for him." "Did you talk to Sullivan about the doctor's disappearance?" "I told him if he knew anything about who went for the doctor that night he had better tell it. I said it looked very bad for him." "Did you suspect him?" "I did not. I don't suspect him now of doing anything wrong. He is too decent and honorable a young fellow to do anything wrong." "Would you not do all you could consistently and honorably, to relieve your cousin, Sullivan, of suspicion?" "I would." "You and Coughlin were told to find a man named Smith?" "Yes." "Then, if you would like to relieve Sullivan from suspicion, why didn't you bring in that man?" "Coughlin and I were told that this white horse had been taken to hand the doctor away, and that Coughlin had hired a horse from Dinan that day, and we were to find the man who drove the horse. The next day Coughlin and Capt. Schack told me that the horse had been taken to hand the people at Dr. Cronin's house and it was the white horse. We did no more on the case. We dropped it then." "Did you ever see the man?" "I was with Coughlin one day, and on Clark and Kenzie streets he told me to wait while for him and when he came up he said he had found the man Smith who drove the white horse." "Were you not under instructions that day to bring in this man?" "We were not. We had been told that it was not the horse and we might attend to district work." "What did Coughlin say?" "He said that he saw the man Smith and he was all right. He said the fellow was going to New Mexico, that he had lived at Hancock, Mich., and knew Coughlin's folks there." "Did you not have instructions to bring this man Smith into the station?" "No. We were told that the horse was not the one wanted, and the horse was entirely out of my mind. Then, too, stories were coming in from all points about Cronin being alive. I did not think Cronin was dead. If I had known that Cronin was dead or that the white horse was wanted, you bet I'd have brought that fellow in."

"What did Coughlin say about the white horse?" "He said that he had seen the horse and he was very much worked up over it. That was before the white horse had been taken before the people and they did not identify it. Then he felt easier."

"Did you have a description of Smith?" "Whalen read from his police memorandum book. "About 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, red mustache, cross-eyed, weight about 160 pounds, American by birth."

"Do you know Alexander Sullivan?" "I know him to see him, but I never spoke to him."

"What did you talk to Sullivan about when you were in his office about four weeks ago?" "I never was in his office and I never spoke to Sullivan in my life. I know him, but I don't know if he knows me."

"Do you know who the police officer was who went to Queen's stable Saturday night, May 4, and said if all the right were his?" "I do not."

"What say you to the fellow that offered you over did?" "I don't know over did."

"The fellow in Dr. Cronin's bed room between Dr. O. Sullivan, and two Dr. O. Sullivan, and two Dr. O. Sullivan, as related by Mr. Quinn, was taken and explained."

"You belong to camp 20?" "I do not."

"Did you receive a circular from the camp about two months ago signed P. H. Nolan, secretary?" "I did not. I never got a circular from them in my life."

"Did you know Dr. Cronin?" "I did not."

"Were you friendly to him?" "I was not."

"Did he ever wait on you or your family?" "I believe that he waited on my brother's family."

"Did you ever meet Dr. Cronin?" "I only met him once in my life."

"Do you know Policeman Dan Brown?" "I saw him here—that's all."

"Is John F. Beggs senior guardian of your camp?" "He is."

"What is your number in the camp?" "No. 136."

"Where were you May 4?" "Mr. Whalen's principal occupation that day was going to the funeral of a friend named Casey. Whalen's movements from the time he got up that morning till he went to bed that night were detailed to the jury, but there was nothing new brought out."

At the conclusion of Detective Whalen's testimony a fifth witness, Dr. Cronin, was placed on the stand, but nothing material was elicited, and a recess was taken.

The coroner's jury, the coroner, and Judge Longenecker held a conference of more than an hour just after the noon adjournment to decide how much more testimony they wished to hear. It was concluded that no further corroborative evidence as to motives or animus of certain people to "remove" Dr. Cronin was needed to convince the jury of the probable connection of those under suspicion with the crime, and therefore, except for some minor witnesses, no more testimony will be considered now, and the proceedings will come to a conclusion with the introduction of the figures prepared by Dr. Cronin showing Alexander Sullivan's defalcation, and the testimony of J. D. Hagerty, who was present at the trial in camp 96, when Dr. Cronin was expelled in 1888, and who heard one of the men now under suspicion say, "That's the meaning Dr. Cronin, 'must be killed.'"

Thomas Whalen, brother of ex-Detective Mike Whalen and cousin of P. O. Sullivan, was questioned for over an hour, but did not tell anything that aided the investigation. He hadn't heard his brother say anything, nor had he seen him do anything suspicious. In that respect he was a witness for his brother. He hadn't heard P. O. Sullivan, the ice-man, say anything or see him do anything that would connect him with the murder.

Harry Jordan, the Sherman house bartender, whose name has been so much mentioned and mixed up generally with the Cronin investigation, was next called by the coroner. His evidence only showed that he was acquainted with McFadden and Detective Coughlin, and that he is a Clann-na-Gael man.

Patrick Gannon, bartender in Dolan's saloon, the corner of Chicago street and Clark street, was next called to testify, but his testimony had practically no bearing on the case. He said that he had frequently seen Dan Coughlin in the saloon in which he is an employee, and that he had once heard him say that he was no friend of Cronin's and had no use for him. This was the only point of any interest in his evidence.

Gannon was a member of camp No. 20, but persisted in calling it the "Columbia club." He was made to account for his whereabouts almost every day from May 4 up to the present time, and that of importance was elicited from him. Witness said he belongs to the same camp with Coughlin and Whalen and was friendly to both men. From the questioning of the coroner, it is apparent, however, that Mr. Gannon is an object of some suspicion, but Mr. Gannon appears to be perfectly well able to take care of himself, for he was not able to tell where he was every day and every night since May 4 but in many instances was able to give the exact hour as well as his whereabouts.

An adjournment then followed.

The police have made another arrest and secretly hid the captured man in one of the remote police stations. The usual reticence that has followed all the arrests in the Cronin case and that has generally resulted in the final exposure of an insignificant capture characterized this arrest.

The police knew nothing about it.

It is known, however, that the man formerly worked for a woman named McGinnis. He was loading around Sullivan's barn in Lake View a number of days preceding Dr. Cronin's murder. After May 4, he disappeared. The officers have been looking for him for at least two weeks. They say he is wanted as a witness and admitted last night that he was "held as a witness."

"Yes."

Acting Capt. Schuttler said: "If the man don't know anything that will be of use in this case we will release him. If he knows a little he will be taken before the coroner's jury. If he is a very valuable witness he will be held for the grand jury. I won't tell his name until we have talked with him and found out how much he does know. The man is of a nervous disposition and he is so nervous that he will say so much that he would be on hand when wanted."

FORFEITED MILLIONS OF ACRES

Texas Roads Lose Vast Tracts of Land by Decision of Judge Key.

ASTORIA, Texas, June 11.—The most important land on the horizon over made in Texas was handed down to-day by Judge Key of the District court of Valverde county. Several months ago Attorney General Hogg began suit in the court against the Southern Pacific railway and other lines for the return to the State of fifteen million acres of land which had been given to the railways on certain conditions. These conditions the State showed were violated and the forfeiture of the lands was demanded. Judge Key decided in favor of the State and held that the railways had willfully violated the conditions and had no title to the lands. A great portion of the lands has passed into other hands, having been sold by the railways, and under the decision the supposed owners have no title.

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Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoes \$1 00.

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Ladies' Good House Slippers 5 cents.

Ladies' Good Boston Rubbers 15 cents.

Men's Good Kip Boots \$1 45, worth \$3 00.

Infants' Kid Button Shoes, 15 cents.

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Boys' Calf Lace and Button Shoes \$1-05.

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This sale must certainly create a sensation and the crowds will naturally come early, selecting the choicest goods. Therefore we would earnestly advise everyone wishing to profit by this

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